



NEGRO CONFERENCE  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTEAnnual Gathering Addressed By  
Professor Booker Washington  
Yesterday.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 17.—Pooker T. Washington called to order the 13th annual Tuskegee negro conference to-day in the presence of more than 2,000 negro farmers.

Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of efforts to secure freedom and land for the negro, the exercise of thrift, the avoidance of debt, getting rid of the "love cabin" idea, and building of churches and schools.

In connection with the educational interests a high standard of morality was urged.

The resolutions declared that the moral condition of the negro, as a race in the south, is improving, and that there is no evidence that education has increased crime among the negroes.

The negro is urged to refrain from crime and to join with the whites in the maintenance of law and order.

HOMeward Bound.

Montreal, Feb. 17.—Major Sakoi, recently attached to the Japanese legation at St. Petersburg, left here today on the transcontinental train for Yenisei, where he hopes to catch the Empress of China on the 22nd.

THE DUKE DECLINES.

Prince Arthur Reported to Have Received New Appointment.

London, Feb. 17.—It is stated that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the King, has received the newly created post of inspector-general on the ground that public policy demands that should be given to Lieut.-General Grenfell.

SEEKING ECONOMY.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Dr. MacKay, secretary of the Presbyterian Mission Board, leaves tomorrow to visit the Industrial school at Regina. The cost of maintenance has greatly increased, and Dr. MacKay hopes to make some better arrangements with the government.

INSURANCE THAT  
DID NOT INSUREBaltimore Companies Bank-  
rupt and Now Offering  
Compromise.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17.—Application was made today for the appointment of a receiver for the Old Town Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. The bill of complaint alleges that the company is insolvent and unable to pay the claims against it by reason of the fire.

The company is said to have assets of \$124,970 and liabilities of \$254,970.

Receiver Richard P. Post of the Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, announced today that the company will pay policy holders in the burned district 40 cents on the dollar. The policies of the company not affected by the fire have been taken over by an out-of-town company.

NOMINATIONS IN GASPE.

Quebec, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Saturday will be nomination day in the Gaspe bye-election, which has been caused by the appointment of Rodolphe Lemieux solicitor-general.

NO INTERFERENCE.

British House Negates Motion Affecting  
Transvaal Legislation.

London, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons today a motion objecting to the admission of Chinese laborers into South Africa was defeated by a majority of 51.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The intensely cold weather and penetrating wind is seriously affecting the schedules of railway trains and travel on rural highways was abandoned today. Despite the large accumulation of snow, the frost has penetrated the ground to the depth of more than five feet.

SCHOONER ABANDONED.

Setauket, L. I., Feb. 17.—The two-masted schooner John Crockford, of New York, bound from Stratford, Conn., for Bayonne, N. J., with empty barrels, was abandoned today off this place. Captain Grisom and his men walked ashore on the ice, a distance of three miles. The Crockford had been drifting about the sound fast in the ice a number of days and provisions were exhausted.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Weak-Minded Father Adjudged Responsible for Daughter's Death.

Stratford, Feb. 17.—Elias Meilim has been convicted of manslaughter by the jury at the assizes here with a recommendation to mercy for allowing his four-year-old daughter to die of trichinosis, without providing medical attendance. Meilim professed to belong to no sect, but to believe prayer as the only remedy for disease. Counsel described him as of weak mind. The judge, acting on the jury's recommendation, allowed Meilim to go on a suspended sentence.

ALBANIANS IN REVOLT.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.—Sixteen thousand Albanians are in revolt in the district of Diklova against the reform plans of the powers for Macedonia and against obnoxious taxes. Conflicts have occurred with the Turkish troops, the latter being defeated with heavy losses.

London, Feb. 17.—A despatch received here from Sofia says that Russia has officially notified the Bulgarian government that any encouragement given by Bulgaria for the renewal of the insurrection in Macedonia will be regarded as an act of hostility, which will be promptly and forcibly prevented.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

The Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each kage.

Torpedo  
Attack

(Continued From Page One)

shima, where the Emperor will personally watch the embarkation of the troops.

Tientsin, Feb. 17.—The Itussians explain that the wholesale arrest of Japanese at Harbin and elsewhere was due to the discovery that Japan had upwards of 100 spies, of whom sixty belonged to the Japanese staff. It is said that British steamer Hsi Pui, bound from Chin Wang Tao for Shanghai, with passengers and bullion, has been captured. She is five days overdue and was last seen in Port Arthur roads.

Moscow, Feb. 17.—Prince Galatzin has donated \$5,000 toward the construction of a fast cruiser. Count Duzoroff contributed \$10,000, and a general contribution has been of \$8,000 for the succor of the sick and wounded.

Reports from various cities in Russia tell of appropriations for Red Cross work by public organizations. The average subscription is \$5,000.

Hakodate, Feb. 17.—Violation of every rule of civilized warfare and wanton murder of non-combatants is charged by passengers who arrived here this

## Russia Protests.

London, Feb. 17.—The Russian government has protested against the British expedition into Thibet.

afternoon on board the British steamer Missouri, Capt. Brice, which sailed for San Francisco, via this port, from Nagasaki on January 3. The Missouri was witness, while near Yezo Island, of the arrival of two small Japanese ironclads by the four vessels of the Russian Siberian fleet.

The two vessels, according to the story brought to port by the Missouri, were surprised by the Russians. The latter fired across the bows of both craft, the usual signal to heave to.

The captain of the ship immediately pulled down his flag and then heaved to, exposing to the wind. This action, instead of being pleasing to the Russians, seemed to exasperate them, and they began firing at the vessels. The commander of the other ship, being nearly out of range, quickly clapped on all steam and took a chance in order to escape. He succeeded, more through the poor fire of the Russians than his own good management, leaving his sister ship to her fate.

According to the story told by the passengers on the Missouri, the Russian squadron steamed around the ill-fated vessel, firing at her with their big guns, and hitting her more than once.

Finally, although the Japanese unarmed vessel had done her best to surrender, a torpedo was launched from the Russian flagship, which struck the craft amidships. There was a sudden upheaval, a cloud of steam, and in an instant where there had been a vessel was only a mass of floating wreckage.

The Russians, according to this report, made no attempt to rescue the 33 persons on board, and they all perished miserably. The Missouri was not close enough to be of any assistance to the victims, neither was her commander in a position to defy the Russians if he desired to do. When the news of the outrage reached her, it caused a profound sensation.

Montgomery, Feb. 17.—A despatch has been received here from Wiby, Island of Gotland, saying that six Russian warships passed the island February 15, going south.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The German admiral discredits the report that the Japanese fired upon the German gunboats Hansa, Thetis, or any other German war vessel Far Eastern waters.

Even if it were true, it is assumed to have been a mistake.

Sasebo, Japan, Feb. 17.—Impressive funeral services were held here today over the remains of three officers and two men of the Japanese battleship Fuji, who were killed by the Russian fire during the first attack on Port Arthur. The religious ceremonies were conducted by a Shinto priest, and the funeral oration was delivered by Admiral Sano.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It is understood that the opening of Wui is directly attributable to Japanese ascendancy in Korea, for while the country was under Russian influence Mr. Allen, the American minister, was unable to induce the King to open a single port in addition to Chemulpo. It is probable that the American state department, at one time, will take steps to have America represented at Wui by a consul or commercial agent.

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## The Mining Convention

Preparations For Big Gathering of Mining Men Nearly Completed.

Delegates Will Be Furnished With a Variety of Amusements.

If the second annual convention of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, which will assemble in this city on Monday next, does not prove the big success which is anticipated, the fault will lie at the hands of the executive of the Victoria Branch for that body is using every effort to affect the success of the meeting. Last night a joint committee of the executive and a sub-committee of the Tourist Association was held in Mr. Kingham's office and adopted measures which will tend not only to the success of the convention, but also to the pleasure of the visiting delegates. A reception committee, composed of members of the City Council, the Victoria and P. M. A., and the Tourist Association, with H. W. Shipman, Mayor Barnard, as chairman, was appointed, and a programme was drafted which will enable the delegates to enjoy their evenings when not engaged in the more serious business of the convention. The idea is to provide such entertainments as basketball matches, boxing contests, athletic and military exercises and smoking concerts. Mr. Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association, has kindly consented to arrange for the various events and he may be depended upon to provide the best talent obtainable.

The committee charged with the collection of funds and the enlistment of new members, reported satisfactory progress and they will continue the work for the balance of the week.

Advices from branches of the Association throughout the province indicate that there will be a large attendance of delegates representing the mining and other industries, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives and other members of their families.

NEW BULLETPROOF CLOTH. Wonderful Things Related of an Italian Invention.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The world is at present intensely interested in a new Italian bulletproof cloth, and since the Italian government is negotiating for its use it is of importance that we see just what the results are, although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

The armor is a sort of felt, the stuff being capable of adaptation to any form whatever; for example, a breast plate with a collar or a sort of coat which completely envelops the wearer and absolutely guarantees him from gunshot.

The thickness of the protector varies from one-sixteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, and is applied to the arm the thickness of which it is designed to destroy.

Against the armor of seven-sixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel covered ball is powerless, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder.

In the numerous experiments which have been made—no firing at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steel, when it strikes the protector is arrested and deformed, in some cases reduced, and in others being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted.

While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the protector does not seem to be burnt in the slightest.

These results are not limited to ballistic effects, for in the recent experiments it was sought to pierce the armor with a dagger, driven with all possible force. This did not pierce the armor, however, being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted.

To demonstrate the ineffectiveness of this view Signor Benedetti attached his protector to a horse and fired upon the animal only six feet away with an ordinary revolver, the ball falling to the feet of the horse while he, and those who witnessed, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steel had been previously pierced.

The same experiment was made with a chicken covered with a breastplate of the felt, the cock, after being rid of his new shell, quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way.

C. Carter-Cotton, M. P. P., arrived from the Mainland last night and is registered at the Drift.

R. C. Davis, Vancouver; W. C. K. Fisher, Toronto; Mrs. Palaro, Vancouver; Mr. W. S. Southern, Ladyfinger, Mr. H. G. Payne, St. John; Mr. J. H. Elsick, London; Mr. J. A. McGowen, Vancouver; Mr. E. F. Blaine, Seattle; Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. H. H. Phillips, Mr. Chas. Mine, Mr. A. E. Heathorn, Vancouver, are registered at the Vernon hotel.

## A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

## Doan's Kidney Pills FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros.,

the well-known Contractors and Builders,

Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured:

"For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity

the last five years. My most serious attack

was four years ago, when I was completely

incapacitated. I had terrible pains across

my back, floating specks before my eyes

and was in almost constant torment. I

could not sit or stand with ease and was a

wreck in health, having no appetite and

lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine

from five different doctors and also

numerous other preparations to no purpose.

I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five

boxes the trouble left me and I now feel

better than I have for twenty years. Those

who know me know how I was afflicted

and say it is almost impossible to believe

that I have been cured, yet they know it

is so. I have passed the meridian of life

but feel that I have taken the rosy

hue of boyhood."

Price 50cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all

dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,

TORONTO, ONT.

For that portion of Victoria as seen in the foreground.

The crowds are heading for the West-side's big sale. Friday's bargain advertisement in this issue.

Stowaway Arrested.—Yesterday afternoon a stowaway named Francis Connor was arrested on the Princess Beatrice and placed in the city lock-up. He will most probably be deported.

Police Court.—Yesterday was a dull day at the city Police court. Two persons appeared for being intoxicated on the public streets and paid fines of \$2.50 and \$5.00 respectively.

Dairymen Meet.—A meeting of the City Dairymen's Association was held in the city hall last night for the purpose of transacting private business. Nothing will be given out for publication until next meeting.

Granted Divorce.—Margaret Edmunds of Victoria has been granted a divorce in the Seattle courts from William Edmunds. She alleged non-support for four years. The couple were married in Victoria, where Mr. Edmunds has always resided and is well and favorably known.

Masquerade Dance.—Last evening at the A. O. U. W. hall the Victoria Dancing Club held their regular weekly dance. The dance was a masquerade and some of the characters were cleverly maintained. After dancing supper was served. There was large attendance. Mr. A. H. Maynard was master of ceremonies and Mrs. Davies supplied the music.

"John of Arc."—The final practice for A. R. Gaul's tuneful cantata "John of Arc" will be held on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock, in the hall, after the regular service and on Monday evening will be the final rehearsal. The performance will take place on Tuesday evening next. Both practices and performances will be held in the Centennial church.

Victoria Terminal Ferry.—It was reported at New Westminster that the terminal Victoria of the Victoria Terminal Line would run between New Westminster and Sidney in the near future. The boat would dock at the new Great Northern wharves near the Westminster bridge and go outwards would call at Port Guichon.

NEW BULLETPROOF CLOTH. Wonderful Things Related of an Italian Invention.

From the Philadelphia Record.

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The thickness of the protector varies from one-sixteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, and is applied to the arm the thickness of which it is designed to destroy.

Against the armor of seven-sixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel covered ball is powerless, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder.

In the numerous experiments which have been made—no firing at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steel, when it strikes the protector is arrested and deformed, in some cases reduced, and in others being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted.

While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the protector does not seem to be burnt in the slightest.

These results are not limited to ballistic effects, for in the recent experiments it was sought to pierce the armor with a dagger, driven with all possible force. This did not pierce the armor, however, being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted.

To demonstrate the ineffectiveness of this view Signor Benedetti attached his protector to a horse and fired upon the animal only six feet away with an ordinary revolver, the ball falling to the feet of the horse while he, and those who witnessed, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steel had been previously pierced.

The same experiment was made with a chicken covered with a breastplate of the felt, the cock, after being rid of his new shell, quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way.

C. Carter-Cotton, M. P. P., arrived from the Mainland last night and is registered at the Drift.

R. C. Davis, Vancouver; W. C. K. Fisher, Toronto; Mrs. Palaro, Vancouver; Mr. W. S. Southern, Ladyfinger, Mr. H. G. Payne, St. John; Mr. J. H. Elsick, London; Mr. J. A. McGowen, Vancouver; Mr. E. F. Blaine, Seattle; Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. H. H. Phillips, Mr. Chas. Mine, Mr. A. E. Heathorn, Vancouver, are registered at the Vernon hotel.

The crowds are heading for the West-side's big sale. Friday's bargain advertisement in this issue.

Stowaway Arrested.—Yesterday afternoon a stowaway named Francis Connor was arrested on the Princess Beatrice and placed in the city lock-up. He will most probably be deported.

Police Court.—Yesterday was a dull day at the city Police court. Two persons appeared for being intoxicated on the public streets and paid fines of \$2.50 and \$5.00 respectively.

Dairymen Meet.—A meeting of the City Dairymen's Association was held in the city hall last night for the purpose of transacting private business. Nothing will be given out for publication until next meeting.

Granted Divorce.—Margaret Edmunds of Victoria has been granted a divorce in the Seattle courts from William Edmunds. She alleged non-support for four years. The couple were married in Victoria, where Mr. Edmunds has always resided and is well and favorably known.

Masquerade Dance.—Last evening at the A. O. U. W. hall the Victoria Dancing Club held their regular weekly dance. The dance was a masquerade and some of the characters were cleverly maintained. After dancing supper was served. There was large attendance. Mr. A. H. Maynard was master of ceremonies and Mrs. Davies supplied the music.

"John of Arc."—The final practice for A. R. Gaul's tuneful cantata "John of Arc" will be held on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock, in the hall, after the regular service and on Monday evening will be the final rehearsal. The performance will take place on Tuesday evening next. Both practices and performances will be held in the Centennial church.

Victoria Terminal Ferry.—It was reported at New Westminster that the terminal Victoria of the Victoria Terminal Line would run between New Westminster and Sidney in the near future. The boat would dock at the new Great Northern wharves near the Westminster bridge and go outwards would call at Port Guichon.

NEW BULLETPROOF CLOTH. Wonderful Things Related of an Italian Invention.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The world is at present intensely interested in a new Italian bulletproof cloth, and since the Italian government is negotiating for its use it is of importance that we see just what the results are, although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

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## The Colonist.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

## THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The results of the eight bye-elections in Eastern Canada on Tuesday cannot but be regarded as satisfactory to the Conservative cause. The net result is the gain of one seat for the Opposition, and that the important constituency of St. John, New Brunswick. The change of nearly thirteen hundred in the vote as compared with the result in St. John in the Général Election in 1900, when Mr. Blair was returned, is most significant. The Liberal excuse for this unexpected electoral disaster is that there was local feeling against the Government because Moncton, and not St. John, had been selected as the eastern terminus of the proposed Government railway to Winnipeg to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific line. Even assuming that such a feeling had something to do with the surprising result of the election, and the incidents in the campaign at St. John do not bear out that supposition, we fail to see how such a circumstance would change the significance of the rejection by the electors of the Government candidate. A government stands or falls according as the preponderance of public opinion is favorable or adverse to it. If the people of New Brunswick view with disapproval the Government's policy in connection with the Moncton-Winnipeg railway, they will show that disapproval when the opportunity is presented to them just as the voters in St. John did on Tuesday last. The election of the Opposition candidate in the commercial centre of New Brunswick as the result of a change of nearly 1,300 votes, must also be regarded as an endorsement of Mr. Blair's action in retiring from the Cabinet rather than share in the responsibility of the policy which the Government had enunciated. The vote on Tuesday must be taken as an indication that New Brunswick can no longer be regarded as with the Liberal Federal administration. That Province has been well taken care of in the matter of representation in the Cabinet and the other ways in which the party in power can show its recognition, not only of what the past has given it but of favors to come. What has caused the change in political sentiment in the Province is of no importance. For practical purposes it is sufficient to recognize the change.

In the elections in Quebec and Ontario the Conservatives have good reason to be satisfied with the results. While they did not capture any seat hitherto held by a Liberal, they held their own. It is also worthy of note that in every constituency, with the exception of Montmagny, in which the Liberal had a little larger majority than at the previous election, the Liberal majorities were reduced and the Conservative majorities larger than at the former elections. In some cases the Conservatives more than doubled their majority. We are not disposed to exult unduly over these facts, but they are significant as indicating the trend of opinion among the people of the two greatest Provinces in the Dominion—the two, moreover, in which, from local circumstances, the Government of the day is always able to bring much influence to bear. As a fact bye-elections in Canada generally go in favor of the party in power. Hence the importance of the fact that in eight bye-elections the Government not only secured no advantage, but actually lost a most important constituency cannot be ignored. Taking a moderate and non-partisan view of the situation as shown by the results of these eight elections, it would seem that the tide of Liberal opinion has not only reached its height but is on the ebb. Whether it will run fast or slower will depend not a little on the course of events during the next few months, especially in connection with the proceedings at the Parliamentary session next month. That Sir Wilfrid Laurier realizes the seriousness of the present situation is shown by the personal efforts he made during the recent campaigns in the constituencies in Quebec and in the additions he has made to his Cabinet of men regarded as likely to bring strength to the administration, even although it may not be possible at the moment to confer portfolios upon them. And the results of Tuesday's elections show that his anxiety is not without reason.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is almost impossible to reach any definite conclusion on the matter in which the operations in the Far East are proceeding from the reports that are available. It is quite evident that both the Japanese and Russians are endeavoring to prevent the details of their movements from being known, except with such a coloring as suits their purposes. It is, however, certain that the war has reached the stage at which the operations of both the combatants will gradually be disclosed and it be possible to follow the course of the campaign, whether on land or sea, and understand the object which either of them has in view by the movements they make.

Although it seems probable that the sudden attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur on the 9th instant did not inflict such serious damage on their vessels as was reported in the first despatches, it is evident that the engage-

ment has demoralized the Russian naval plans and also necessitated a change in the operations on land. Later attacks on Port Arthur have not been successful in either destroying the fleet or reducing the fortifications of the place. It is now stated that Russian reinforcements have reached there in sufficient strength to enable the place to be held for a considerable time. The next move on the part of the Japanese will probably be to invest the town by regular siege operations. This may be a very tedious affair unless Japan, by securing absolute control of the sea, can make the place untenable. Apparently the Russians now regard Port Arthur as safe, and will direct their main efforts to bringing up such an overwhelming force as will prevent any success attending the Japanese movements in Korea. But the difficulties of transport that the Russian commanders will have to overcome will be very great, and upon their success in that matter the result of the campaign will probably depend. The Russian fleet from Vladivostok has returned to that port without having accomplished anything of importance. It is difficult to know what is the situation as regards the Russian supplies of coal, the accounts being very contradictory. But there seems reason to believe that they are not as large as the naval commanders could have desired, and if that is the case, their operations may be seriously restricted.

## THE CLALLAM DISASTER.

Both in Seattle and Victoria there is much dissatisfaction at the result of the investigation held in Seattle on the causes of the founding of the steamship Clallam last month with its terrible loss of life. From the opening of the inquiry until its close it was impossible for those who followed the proceedings to rid themselves of the belief that the intention of those conducting the investigation was to clear the commander of the ill-fated vessel of the heavier charges which seemed to rest upon him. That aim required that the chief blame for the disaster should be placed on someone else, and a scapegoat was found in the person of the engineer of the vessel. The decision of the board of inquiry will deprive him of the opportunity of continuing to follow his occupation, while his superior officer gets off with a suspension of his certificate for twelve months. It seems to us that the relative responsibility of these two men has been entirely ignored in the decision of the board of inquiry. Granted that the engineer did not in some respects at the time of the peril do all that a man with his experience and training might have been expected to do, the commander of the vessel failed utterly to display those qualities that a person in his position should have shown. It is almost incomprehensible that he should now have thought it his business to know how things were going on below by personal investigation. A commander's responsibility is not confined, like that of an engineer, to one department in the operation of his vessel, and it would cause much uneasiness to travelers by steamers were it supposed that their commanders followed such methods as the captain of the unfortunate Clallam has been shown to have done. While it would seem that he was only concerned on saving the vessel, and that at the smallest expense for assistance or salvage, his conduct, as shown by the evidence of the witnesses at the inquiries here and at Seattle, did not indicate that he was equal to the responsibility which his position entailed. The result of the inquiry is most unsatisfactory from every point of view.

## RAILWAY COMBINE.

Representatives of the Hill-Harriman railroads are in conference at New York. The Harriman and Hill roads are competitive lines, and there has been great friction in the past. The plan now is to arrange for a division of territory, for rates and mutual trackage rights which will permit the two great systems to be operated in perfect harmony. It is generally believed an agreement will be reached which will do away with all possibility of either road building into the territory of the other. In other words, the progress or decay of certain sections is to be determined by the railway magnates. Enterprise and investment by private parties count for naught when confronted with the interests of Hill and Harriman, which are ever considered first.

## WAS RUSSIA UNPREPARED?

As one swallow does not make a summer, so one, two or three victories in the sea achieved by the Japanese will not decide the Oriental war which now on with all its attendant horrors and waste of men and material. That the Russians have met with severe reverses may be accepted as a fact; although the despatches are so vague and contradictory as to give rise to the suspicion that they have been seriously censured. The truth must, of course, be learned soon, and we are quite prepared to hear that the Russians have not yet been wiped out as a maritime power. What may happen later on it is difficult to surmise, but as British sympathies are all with the Japanese in their struggle for national existence, "our" hopes may belie our fears" and lead us to anticipate victories that may never be achieved. There was a most significant and alarming statement in yesterday's despatches. It was asserted that the captain of a Russian warship, which was blown to atoms by a mine it was engaged in laying, had in his possession a chart on which all the mines he had previously laid were marked, and that the chart was lost with him. It will be readily understood with what feelings of fear and uncertainty the waters in the neighborhood of Port Arthur will be navigated in the future, and how the ships of both nations—in fact, of all nations—that may sail there will be impelled. The danger of being blown up by their own mines confronts the Russians at the very outset of the contest; but there is another factor equally as potent. There are said to be only 30,000 tons of coal stored at Port Arthur and at stations along the Manchurian railway, and as the Japanese now command the Yellow Sea from their position at Masampon, the Russian fleet in a few days will be entirely out of coal and the Manchurian railroads will be out of business in a few

days. The Arctic Trading Co., General Traders, Groceries and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail.

We have increased our stock of Groceries and Provisions to enable us to meet the growing demands of the outfitting trade of the coming season. In addition to this we carry a complete stock of Stoves, Stoves and Tents. Call and examine our goods when you come to

WHITE HORSE.

Opposite the B. Y. N. Freight Sheds, Front Street.

CAPT. P. MARTIN, Manager.

weeks more. Russia is fighting far from her base, while Japan is practically fighting on her own ground. Port Arthur and Vladivostok, nearly 1,200 miles apart, are Russia's only naval ports in the Orient. Vladivostok, being inaccessible during the winter months, only Port Arthur remains as a harbor of refuge and defence for upwards of eighty vessels, and if despatches are to be relied on, even that port is in danger of being hermetically sealed by the grounding and sinking of Russian ironclads. Japan, on the other hand, has four dockyards and five naval harbors, five of which are distant only 210 to 555 miles from Port Arthur. Thus Russia has "all her eggs in one basket," while Japan's dockyards and naval ports are located on three islands, difficult to approach, well fortified and impossible to blockade. Another difficulty that confronts the Russians is the probability that the trans-Siberian railway will be cut and the only possible medium of supply and reinforcement rendered useless. A further obstacle to their success is the want of forage for the cavalry and food for the sustenance of a large land force. The situation, so far as the Russians are concerned, is one of great gravity, and a few more Japanese successes may quickly decide the struggle and prove the means of beating back the Muscovite invasion.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

In today's Colonist, paragraphs appear to the effect that a sub-commission, composed of a representative from Canada and another from the United States, is to be appointed to determine the Alaskan boundary. It is stated that "all of the actual work will have to be done in the summer season, as the mountainous region to be traversed is buried in ice and snow during the winter months." Would it not be better in every respect to change the location of the boundary from the mountainous region, more especially as the London convention has already agreed to the line of demarcation mentioned in the Treaty of 1825, and by this suggestion have the question fairly and finally settled by submitting it to the Hague peace tribunal, and so satisfy the very large number of British citizens who are dissatisfied with Lord Alverstone's decision, and the substitution by the convention of new line of demarcation?

ALEXANDER BEGG.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 17th, 1904.

## A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

Sir.—It may interest your readers to learn some facts relating to the land endowment of Toronto University:

On the 20th of July, 1796, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, says: "Appropriations of Crown lands may be made agreeable to the opinion of the Executive Council to be sold hereafter for public purposes, the first and chief of which is to be the respect of the public, the creation and endowment of a university, or a college or university where the youth of the country might be enabled to perfect themselves in the different branches of liberal knowledge."

On November 11th, 1797, the Colonial Secretary, in a despatch to Mr. President Russell, the Crown's commissioner with the address of the legislature, and directed him to consult the Executive Council, judges and law officers, and to report in what manner and to what extent a portion of the Crown lands might be appropriated for the establishment of free grammar schools and a university; which despatch was communicated on the 20th of June, 1798.

On December 1st, 1798, the Executive Council reported its unanimous opinion that His Majesty's intention regarding free grammar schools and a university for Upper Canada could only be effected by "a liberal provision for their establishment and maintenance." They therefore recommended "that an appropriation of 500 acres for the establishment of the university of the Crown should be set apart to form a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of four grammar schools and a university in the province of Upper Canada." And they further recommended that if the proposed appropriation should be found to be insufficient for the purposes indicated, similar provision should be made from the Crown's reserves.

In 1798 twelve townships of Crown lands—549,217 acres—were set apart for the purposes indicated.

It was not until 1819, however, that the Executive Council was asked to consider "a plan for establishing a university in the province." In 1823 190,573 acres of the endowment were appropriated for the establishment of a grammar school, leaving some 325,000 acres for the proposed university, under the title of King's College, which was accordingly founded by Royal Charter as a Church of England foundation. My father, Rev. Dr. McCaul, was its first president. In 1837 this charter was amended, and the university put upon a broad non-denominational basis. In 1849 the name of King's College was changed to the University of Toronto, and an Endowment Board of the members appointed by the Crown, together with the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, the law officers of the Crown, the president and certain professors, to take the charge and management of the university property. It is interesting to note that Sir Francis Blakes (afterwards) Finance Minister of Canada was for a time chairman of the board.

One a liberal endowment is made by the province and vested in a special Board of Management, the friends of higher education can afford to lie back and wait till the progress and growth of the province will justify the establishment of a provincial university. In the meantime the government might encourage such a plan by impecunious youth by offering each year a certain number of scholarships, tenable for three or four years at either Toronto University or McGill College, Montreal.

C. C. McCaul.

Vancouver, February 16th, 1904.

## PRESS COMMENT.

## TENDER FOR THE OLD PEOPLE.

## GOOD NEWS FOR

## THE OLD PEOPLE.

## A NEW SOURCE OF STRENGTH AND VIGOR

## FOR THOSE WHO FEEL THEIR VITALITY

## WEAKENED AND SUFFER FROM THE ILLS

## CONSEQUENT ON OLD AGE.

## W. C. McCaul.

Vancouver, February 16th, 1904.

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## PRACTICAL COMMENT.



r and Peasant in the British Realm

have for more than a quarter of a century looked upon

JUNYADI JANOS

Natural Laxative  
Mineral Watermost efficient and yet most gentle remedy for CONSTIPATION  
all complaints arising from a sluggish Liver. Half a tumblerful taken  
morning on rising brings gentle, sure and ready relief.Richard III. Is  
In Fine FormSplendid Reports Presented at  
Annual General Meeting of  
Shareholders.Company in Good Financial  
Condition and the Outlook  
Most Promising.

The annual meeting of the Richard III Development Co., Ltd., was held at Dunsmuir on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The meeting was well attended and represented practically all the shares. After submitting the balance sheet and directors' report, Mr. C. H. Dickie, the chairman, stated "that the balance sheet need no explanation from him as it spoke for itself, showing the cheapest work done in B.C. mining, and he was also happy to state that the results justified the expenditure owing to the known value of the mine. At the present time the showing extends beyond what the early developments had led the directors to believe, both in richness and extent," and the mine superintendent reported to him that the rich ore shute extends fully 135 feet in an easterly direction in the stopes in their mine, and another stopes of 150 feet in the adits. The chairman of Mr. C. Livingston's Sons installed an up-to-date hoist and compressor plant on the claim to the east of our boundary, who stand from present indications both of the trend of the ore on our property and the direction of the wall of the lode, to reap as rich a harvest as ourselves.

The meeting ratified the reconstruction of the company, and of the 60,000 shares which the chairman stated would be open for subscription, in the new company (Richard III Mining Co.), a large number were applied for by the present shareholders at par value, \$1.

Mr. W. O. Bannells, the superintendent at the mine, reported enthusiastically, astonishing those shareholders present who had not seen the property for themselves. The only complaint he made was that the ore was not removed quickly enough from the dump, which would contain, roughly, 1,000 tons of ore, this delay being owing to the state of the roads.

The German indicated that the shares in the new company will be available for subscription in about two weeks, and will be issued at par and the proceeds of these shares will be applied to the final payment of the bond and equipment of the mine, so as to be able to raise ore on a larger scale than heretofore. He stated that from present prospects the new company would be able to pay dividends when the transportation facilities were improved.

The retiring directors expressed their thanks to the chairman, directors and secretary for their efficient services, the meeting adjourned. Vancouver Island and Port Townsend capital only is represented in the company.

Following is the directors' report:

The directors beg to submit herewith, balance sheet, covering the period from the date of incorporation to the 31st of January, 1903.

The company has steadily pushed the development of the mine, and now have a total of 2,650 feet of workings, which includes, shaft 500 feet, drifts, uprises and crosscuts, 2,050 feet.

Ore has been found in all of the four drifts west of the shaft and in the 430-foot drift or bodies were encountered, of which the shareholders were informed by a circular letter in September last. Before coming on the drifts were found to sink to the 50-foot level. This has been done, rich ore was encountered, and stopping is now being proceeded with from this level.

The balance sheet shows the estimated value of ore raised during the carrying on of the development work. Sufficient work has not been done to make it possible to determine with any accuracy the tonnage of ore in sight, but undoubtedly large bodies will be found, and stopping continues. The mine is good shape, and is producing a small daily tonnage for at least several months, but the indications are such as to lead the directors to expect that large bodies of high grade ore will be encountered in the immediate future.

A sample ton of ore was shipped to the Laddysmith smelter, and the assay shows values of 3.25 per cent copper (two) silver, 25.85 oz. gold, and 62.60 T. The results return show the value per ton, after deducting their charges, of \$24.94. This, it should be noted, is the value on a commercial basis.

A contract has been entered into with the Northwestern Smelting & Refining Company, of Crofton, V. I., for the treatment of our output. To the arrangement of this contract the directors gave careful consideration, and with the result that the terms are as advantageous as could be expected.

The retiring directors are Mr. H. Smith and Mr. T. A. Wood. Both these gentle-

MR. J. BEECHINOR.  
Happiness  
and Health  
After Years of  
Torturing  
Rheumatism.

Mr. J. Beechinor, of Shiloh, Ont., after years of torture from sciatica and rheumatism, writes thus: "For five years I suffered from sciatica and rheumatism, at times being so bad that I could not put my hands to my mouth. I attempted to do any work which required me to move, I took medical treatment, patent medicines, Turkish and mineral baths, but all failed to meet my case. Some time ago I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and after using six bottles I feel like a new man, and can do a hard day's work and feel none the worse for it. I have also gained in weight, and can say I am permanently cured."

PAINES  
Celery  
Compound  
Cured Him.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q.

Russia At a  
DisadvantageIn Docking Accommodations  
and Naval Bases Japan  
Leads.Interesting Ante Bellum Fore-  
cast That is Proving  
Correct.

Glasgow Evening News.

The late Sir William Allan put this question abruptly in the House of Commons one night: "Upon what does the safety of the British Empire depend?" To this question he gave the answer in a loud voice, and with a large dramatic gesture: "Upon its boilers, gentlemen! The House was startled a little, and not a little amused, at this statement; but a very slight consideration will reveal its essential truth. When a nation depends for safety upon its own-power, the safety of its ships' boilers is of the utmost importance, and next less important is the quantity of coal at its command in time of war. The quality of the coal is also an important matter. As smokeless powder is to an army, so is smokeless coal to a navy. In the stoke-hole the engineer desires the kind of coal that will give the maximum of heat, while in the conning-tower the captain desires the minimum of smoke. For it is no part of the naval strategy to think up such signal-plans as the use of smokeless powder in an enemy."

In Russia and Japan there is much coal, but it is not of the kind desired by the naval engineer. The kind he desires is to be had at Cardiff, and to this Welsh seaport most of the nations of the world come for their coal. When trouble is brewing between nations, therefore, there will be signs of it in the Cardiff docks; and, as a matter of fact, the first evidence of the present crisis in the Far East was recognizable in the large movements of coal vessels sent to Port Arthur. This was fully six months ago, and the procession of ships from Cardiff, coal-laden, going through the Suez canal has continued steadily ever since. It is calculated that Russia, at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, has piled up something like 100,000 tons of Welsh coal, and Japan has been quite as diligent. One day last week she chartered three vessels to load up at Cardiff with the utmost haste. In the event of war we may assume that Japan will be forced to turn her back on the Far East, and that the present crisis in the Far East will be over.

The third and deciding fall was gained by Jenkins with a back hammer blow; time, 19 minutes 27 seconds.

Tom Davis Defeated Two Feathers.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 17.—(Special)—Tom Davis got the decision in tonight's wrestling match after putting up a splendid battle against Two Feathers. The Indian won the first two falls in eighteen and twenty-one and a half minutes. Eight minutes before the hour was up Davis threw the Other. The supporters of the Indian claimed he was "dying fall," which was agreed to by the agreement, but Referee MacKinnon gave it a plain fall, and by the terms Davis won.

Lightweight Championship.

Broadch., Feb. 17.—N. J. Dryer, champion lightweight wrestler, tonight, won two out of three falls in a bout with Lee Pardell, the Italian champion.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Flora Teams Draw.

An exciting afternoon game was played yesterday afternoon on the Centaur grounds between teams representing the quarterdeck and teams representing the fo'c'sle and fore topmast of H. M. S. Flora. Around the grounds there was a big crowd seen at any match there for a long time. The game was for a prize of eighteen guineas of beer. The kick-off was to have taken place at 4 p. m. but owing to pressure of work aboard, it did not take place until 4:30.

The Fokses at once started the pace with a determined rush. Murphy and Keggy Burns playing a stunning game. The Quarterdecks stood to their guns like gunners cocks and put up a grand battle, but after a brilliant bit of play on the part of the Fokses, a magnificently scored goal was scored by Rees, amidst cheering voices from the messmates around. This made the Quarterdecks very nervous of the bear they saw in fancy disappearing from mortal view, and they put up a mighty struggle to avert defeat. It was give-and-take to half time, the Fokses being unable to improve their fine lead and the Quarterdecks failing to break through the strong defence maintained by their opponents.

At half time all hands have to for refreshments. On resuming play the Fokses, taking an example from the Japanese naval tactics, rushed the enemy without mercy. But for the splendid play of Chas. Belcher, the Quarterdeck goalkeeper, the Fokses would certainly have torpedoed another goal. Belcher's playing was heroic, and was enthusiastically admired. He certainly saved the day for his section of the squadron.

The Fokses maneuvered around, but could not break down his defense of his position. The Quarterdecks, thinking they had the Fokses won, had a lot to do with O'Connell and McDonagh were the gallant tars who equalized matters by their great combination play, securing a well-earned goal after a hot contest. Then an attempt was made to force the Fokses goal again, the particular stars in the fray being Ellis, Gorman and Williams, but it was of no use; the Fokses defended their goal desperately and successfully until the call of time. Harry's stars' goal were well defended by the goalkeeper. It was decided by the teams to play again at an early date to decide the fate of the bear.

The referee had, unfortunately, to retire from the field early in the action owing to going astray, hence of Keggy Burns and getting accidentally rammed abeam the collision bulkheads. He went down with all hands on board and his colors flying.

Floras vs. Scholars.

This afternoon teams from H. M. S. Flora and the Collegiate school will meet at the Canteen grounds in an Association match. It will be the Flora's second eleven, and is composed of the following: Gorman, goal; Spyros, Neville, Wood, Caley, Adams, Barry, O'Connell, Whiteley, Carver and Parker.

Yesterday Secretary Fisher, of the Y. M. C. A., called on Mr. Barnsley, of Barnsley & Co., and told him that the Y. M. C. A. club had lost their football the last time they went to Esquimalt. Mr. Barnsley, very generously, donated a brand new league ball to the club, for which they are very grateful.

It was decided by the teams to play again at an early date to decide the fate of the ball.

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Winnipeg Bonsuip Ending.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—The curling bonspiel is nearing a finish, and it is expected that tomorrow will see all the funds reached. Dunbar, of Minneapolis, still remains in the Grand Challenge and Brunswick events. Hope, McCarthy, Regina, Braden, Winnipeg, Thistles, are also in the two events. The Scott rink of the Parkdale Club, Toronto, is out of all competition, except the International, which will be decided on the 26th.

The St. John, N. B., curlers left for home today, being out of all events. The McMullen cup was won this afternoon by the McAskill rink, of Gladstone.

J. B. A. A.

The J. B. A. meeting will be held on Thursday, and not on Friday, as seems to be the prevailing impression.

Arthur D. Smith of London, Eng., is a guest of the Drifts.

Capt. S. F. MacKenzie came over from Vancouver on the Charmer last evening. Hon. Edgar Dewdney, returned from the Mainland last evening.

Hans Helgeson, of Metchosin, returned yesterday after a somewhat extended tour through the Western States. He went as far as San Fran., and had a very pleasant trip. While in the city he is a guest at the Dunilon hotel.

Capt. Gibson, of Chemainus, came down on the Charmer from Vancouver yesterday evening.

H. Mortimer Lamb, editor of the Mining Record, has returned from a visit to the Interior.

be a serious drawback in the hurry of war.

Then there is Port Arthur. As a fortress designed to resist an attack from the land, it may be regarded as impregnable. The entrance is narrow, and it is made narrower just now by a wooden boom, while there are several large defending forts on the east side of the entrance, and on the thin jet of land called "the tiger's tail." Inside the harbor the basins, especially the eastern basin, can accommodate a large number of vessels, but the docking accommodation is still restricted. There are two docks completed, and one still building, so that in the event of war, there would be a considerable jam-up while the fleet was being refitted after an engagement. Indeed, it is doubtful if the Russian fleet would be able to refit in Port Arthur after a general engagement, and that is one of the reasons why Russia may shirk a fair and square naval fight in the open. There is another point of importance. Between Port Arthur and Vladivostock, the only two bases possessed by Russia in the Far East, there lies a thousand miles of sea, with a narrow strait which can be held in force by Japan. That is not the least of the weak spots in the Russian naval position.

And just as Russia is weak because her sea-power is thus dispersed, so Japan is strong because her sea-power is concentrated. She has four extensive naval bases, which support each other more or less closely, because they are linked up by the railways, and at a great distance from each other by sea. In the south there is a fortified naval base at Sasebo, far from Nagasaki, where there is a large dock and a small one. Then there is Kure, situated on the inland sea near Hiroshima, with its fortifications, its arsenal, extensive barracks, and two large docks. On the west coast, in Wasa bay, there is the naval base of Maizuru; while on the east coast, near Yokohama, there is the chief arsenal and fortified naval base of Yokosuka. In this estuary there are, in all, six large and four small docks. In the north, again, there is a large dock at Hirosaki, while one of the smaller vessels in the Japanese navy can be docked at Osaka and Kobe. These two ports are situated on the inland sea, which forms a sea-highway between east and west, the entrance channels being fortified. There is also a fortified coaling station at Tsurushima, an island in the straits of Korea.

From these brief particulars it will be seen that both in extent of docking and naval bases, which support each other, Japan has a great advantage over Russia. In a prolonged war, especially if there is much fighting at sea, these advantages are certain to become prominent. Should there be a general fleet engagement, the battered Japanese vessels could come up, refit, and push out to sea again long before the Russian vessels, crowded up at Port Arthur, could be got into fighting trim for the second round. It is for this reason that Russia feels that she is not quite prepared in the Far East to enter upon a naval war, with Japan. And if she can't be able to secure a peaceful settlement at the present moment, this result will be due, not so much to the pacific wishes of the fighting party in Russia, as to their recognition of the fact that, in respect of efficient naval bases all the advantages are on the side of Japan.

PEOPLE OF THIS PLACE.

There are people in every town and village of this country who have been cured of their ills by the use of the Ointment.

Ask the people of Dr. Chase's Ointment.



